

INITIATIVE 648

I, Ralph Munro, Secretary of State of the State of Washington and custodian of its seal, hereby certify that, according to the records on file in my office, the attached copy of Initiative Measure No. 648 to the People is a true and correct copy as it was received by this office.

Initiative Measure

This Initiative:

1. **Restores Constitutional Citizen & Property Rights.**
2. **Keeps Unconstitutional Federal Laws Out Of Washington State.**
3. **Requires That State Legislation Stay Within The Limits Of The State Constitution.**

AN ACT Relating to the restoration of Constitutional Citizen & Property Rights, the prevention of Federal usurpation within this state, and the enforcement of the state constitution, or the common law; creating a new volume of statutes called the "Washington State Statutes" or "WSS" for short;

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) We "the people", domiciled within Washington state, in whom all sovereignty remains, do hereby set forth this initiative, exercising the rights given us by our creator and protected by the Washington state constitution. The State of Washington hereby acknowledges, that the only authority that it possesses, is the authority delegated to it by the people, and that when it passes unjust laws, the people will overturn them. The intent of these enactments is to restore state rights and state citizenship, forcing the state legislature to abide by the state constitution. These enactments will further justice and peace amongst the people of this state. (2) If any provision of Constitutional Law is in conflict with these provisions, Constitutional Law will prevail. If any provision of federal law is in conflict, these laws supersede all federal laws, as these are the laws of the land. (3) No sections of this initiative can be suspended, or considered not in full effect, until they have been ruled unconstitutional according to the terms of the state and/or united States constitutions. (4) Any challenge to this initiative's constitutionality must be specific down to the sections thought unconstitutional, and in compliance with the common law as herin defined, with the exception of sections 2, 3, 4, & 5, for which challenges must comply with the terms of WSS Article 1.01.001 in section 2 of this initiative. If any section of this initiative is ever ruled to be unconstitutional, only that specific section can be declared invalid. All sections of this initiative not ruled to be unconstitutional, remain valid law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. Section 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this act shall constitute a volume of statutes set up solely under the authority of "the people" and of the Washington state constitution to supersede and prevail over all other state laws and statutes except the constitution of this state. Section 2 constitutes the Articles of the Washington State Statutes that will clarify the true meaning of important legal terms in our government to read as follows:

WASHINGTON STATE STATUTES Article 1 General Provisions Section 1.01

Washington State Statutes

WSS Article 1.01.001 (1) This volume of state statutes called the "Washington State Statutes" is directly given under the sole authority and jurisdiction of "the people", and of the Washington state constitution. These statutes are in the stead of all previous legitimate and illegitimate state statutes and laws as the highest laws of the land other than the state constitution. These statutes supersede and prevail over in every case all other state statutes and laws except the constitution, either in use, or not in use since the adoption of this state into the union. The intent of these enactments is to restore state rights and state citizenship, forcing the state legislature to abide by the state constitution. (2) Constitutional Laws and the state constitution supersede these statutes, but these statutes supersede all other state laws and all federal laws. These statutes are hereby declared to be in the strictest way, within the above mentioned constitutional confines, and any amendment to these statutes that are in conflict with the Washington state constitution, or the united States Constitution, shall be null and void. It is hereby declared that all state statutes and laws that are either in use, or not in use, in this state today, that do not in the strictest way stay within the confines of the constitutions above mentioned, are null and void. [5 U.S. 137, 174, 176; 384 U.S. 436, at 491; 7 CA. 1: Article 1, Sections 2 and 29 of the Washington state constitution and Article VI, of the united States Constitution] (3) The "Washington State Statutes" are divided into "articles", "sections", "clauses" and "items", the "articles" being the largest, and the "items" being the smallest. These statutes are to be printed in their entirety by this state, and distributed to, and made conspicuously available for public use in, all public buildings within the boarders of this state. (4) No clauses or items of these statutes can be suspended, or considered not in full effect, until they have been ruled unconstitutional, according to the terms of the state and/or united States constitutions. (5) Any challenge to any of these statute's constitutionality, must be specific down to the items (or clauses if there are no items) thought unconstitutional and in compliance with the common law as herin defined. If any clause or item is ever ruled to be unconstitutional, only that specific clause or item can be declared invalid. All clauses and items of these statutes not ruled to be unconstitutional, remain valid law.

Section 1.16

Definitions-To clarify the true meaning of important legal terms in our government.

WSS Article 1.16.003 "Birth Rights" defined. The term birth right, is synonymous with the the unalienable rights spoken of in the Declaration of Independence of the united States of America and means the rights of the citizens, as defined in this section, domiciled within one

of the several states. These were not granted by any government and therefore cannot be taken away by any government. Only the citizens themselves may choose to give up their citizenship. [387 U.S. at 257; 87 S.Ct. at 1662; 201 U.S. at 74; 92 U.S. 542; Article 1, Sections 1 and 30 of the Washington state constitution]

WSS Article 1.16.005 **"Citizen" defined.** The term citizen means one of the sovereign people, domiciled within one of the several states; any one of the "we the people" described in the Constitution. A constituent member of the sovereignty, synonymous with "the people". [19 Howard 404; 118 U.S. 356; 4 Wheat, 402;] One domiciled within one of the several states and who owes his allegiance to it. One who is not a citizen of a federal territory, such as the District of Columbia, nor a citizen of any federal territory's subdistricts or federal enclaves, nor a resident as defined in this section. In Washington state, an oath of allegiance to the state and to the state constitution may be given before a judge and filed with the county for public record. The citizen must provide proof to the judge that he or she qualifies as a citizen in every way as defined in this section before the judge can administer or record the oath. The judge must then sign his witness that the citizen is a citizen as defined in this clause. A citizen domiciled within one of the several states is automatically, by virtue of this citizenship, a citizen of the union of the several states, the united States of America. Citizenship is a birthright as defined in this section to citizens domiciled within one of the several states. [Jones v. Temmer, 829 F.Supp. at 1226, (August 11, 1993); Lansing v. Smith 21 D. 89; 387 U.S. at 257, 87 S.Ct. at 1662; United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542, 549, 23 L.Ed. 588 (1875); Article 1, Sections 1 and 30 of the Washington state constitution; the Tenth Amendment to the united States Constitution.]

WSS Article 1.16.007 **"Citizen of the united States of America" defined.** The terms "Citizen of the united States of America", and "citizen of the union of the several states", in all Washington state laws mean a citizen, as defined in this section, domiciled within any one of the several states, within the union of the several states. One of the "we the people" described in the Constitution. [Article IV, section 2 of the united States Constitution]

WSS Article 1.16.009 **"Civil rights" or "Privileges" defined.** The terms civil rights and privileges are synonymous and mean a permission granted and regulated by the government who gave it. These also may be therefore taken away by that government. [(1927) 82 CA 369, 375; 255 P 760; Ellen R. Van Valkenburg v. Albert Brown, 43 Cal. 43; "Civil Rights Act", of April 9, 1866; the Fourteenth Amendment]

WSS Article 1.16.012 **"Common law" defined.** The term Common Law is synonymous with the terms "Law of Nature", "American Common Law", and "Law of the Land". That law which is of the people, and by the state and national constitutions. The laws that govern the sovereigns. Statutory laws are common laws when they are of the people, authorized by the state and/or national constitutions.

WSS Article 1.16.015 **"Constitutional Law" defined.** The term Constitutional Law means the very **restricted authority** of the government of the united States of America over the several states, as granted by the sovereign body of citizens domiciled within each of the several states, and the several states, through the Constitution, as specifically restricted in the terms of the Constitution. [92 U.S. 542; Abbott, 480 F.Supp. at 1369, 829 F.Supp. at 1226; 324 U.S. 652, 674, 182 U.S. 244; Article VI, paragraph 3, and the Tenth Amendment of the Constitution of the united States of America]

WSS Article 1.16.030 **"Federal Law" defined.** The term federal law means the virtually **unrestricted authority** of the United States government over a federal territory, such as the District of Columbia, or of one of a federal territory's subdistricts or federal enclaves as granted by the sovereign body of citizens domiciled within each of the several states, and the several states, through the Constitution. [Title 18 USC at s 7; 338 U.S. 217 at 222; 10 Pet., at 737, 35 U.S. 662; 92 U.S. 542; Abbott, 480 F.Supp. at 1369, 829 F.Supp. at 1226; 324 U.S. 652, 674; 182 U.S. 244; Article 1, section 8, clause 17, and Article IV, section 3, and the Tenth Amendment of the Constitution of the united States]

WSS Article 1.16.130 **Order of Sovereignty.** The sovereign body of citizens domiciled within each of the several states holds inherent within themselves the highest level of sovereign authority. [Lansing v. Smith 21 D. 89.] Each of the several states hold the second highest level of sovereign authority and the United States government holds the third. [201 U.S. at 74; 118 U.S. 356; 4 Wheat, 402; 25 U.S. (12 Wheat, 523, 526, 527.); 97 D. 218, 249; 60 D. 581; 110 U.S. 421; 44 U.S. 213, 221, 223; 474 U.S. 187; Article 1, sections 1 and 30, of the Washington state constitution; the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the united States]

WSS Article 1.16.135 **"The People" defined.** Men and women that are citizens domiciled within one of the several states. [19 Howard 404; Article 1, Sections 1 and 30 of the Washington state constitution; the Tenth Amendment to the united States Constitution]

WSS Article 1.16.136 **"Person" defined.** The term "person" may be construed to include the United States, this state, or any state or territory, or any public or private corporation, as well as any corporation, statutory trust, individual or a man or woman other than a citizen domiciled within one of the several states. [as created by the "Civil Rights Act", of April 9, 1866; and the Fourteenth Amendment; 94 U.S. 315;]

WSS Article 1.16.140 **"Resident" defined.** The term "resident" means an "alien" living within a jurisdiction foreign to his or her domicile. Thus the term "resident", in all Washington state laws mean a "person" as defined in this section, who is currently living or operating in this state, but who is organized in or owes his or her allegiance to a foreign country, territory or district. A resident is one who:

(a) Declares his or her residency in writing on a federal voter's registration form of this state; or

(b) Receives any government assistance (one cannot be dependant upon the government, and be its sovereign), or

(c) Obtains a state license to exercise a right that is a "birthright" to a citizen, or

(d) Pays tuition fees at resident rates or declares one's residency to attend and/or for his or her dependents to attend non tuition public schools, or

(e) Is here in this state by virtue of the "Interstate Commerce Clause" and the "Fourteenth amendment", or

(f) Has a social security number or any federal Identification number, or

(g) is a "U.S. Citizen" as defined in this section, or a citizen of any foreign country, territory or district, living in Washington.

This is the definition of the term resident in all state laws, any other statute definitions to the contrary notwithstanding.

WSS Article 1.16.150 **"State Law" defined.** The authority of the government of this state over state citizens and residents, as granted by the sovereign body of citizens domiciled within this state, which is strictly within the confines of the state constitution. [Article 1, section 1, Washington state constitution]

WSS Article 1.16.225 **"The Militia" defined.** The body of soldiers, comprised of civilian citizens domiciled within this state, enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in actual service except in emergencies, as distinguished from regular troops or a standing army. [Black's Law Dictionary, 1891 Edition; 92 U.S. 542, 549; Article X, Washington state constitution; Second Amendment of the united States Constitution]

WSS Article 1.16.250 **"U.S. Citizen " defined.** The term U. S. Citizen means one that has the status of being a citizen of a federal territory such as the District of Columbia, or of one of a federal territory's subdistricts or federal enclaves. A person that is a franchise of the "United States" corporation. The supreme courts have ruled that "the United states government is a foreign corporation with respect to a state" [20 C.J.S. 1786; 36 N.E. 505; 141 N.Y. 479; 16 S.Ct. 1073; 163 U.S. 625;]. A person who received their citizenship through the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. A person possessing a social security or federal I.D. number, who obtained or maintained the same voluntarily and knowingly, "with sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and consequences", regarding their citizenship and Constitutionally protected rights. U.S. Citizenship is a privilege as defined in this section. U.S. Citizens were created by the "Civil Rights Act", of April 9, 1866, and the Fourteenth Amendment. [Jones v. Temmer, 829 F.Supp. at 1226, (August 11, 1993); K. Tashiro et al. v. Jordan Secretary of State, (S. F. 12346.) 256 P., Cal. 545; May 20, 1927, Cook v. Tait; (1924), 265 U.S. 47; 44 Sup. Ct. 444; 92 U.S. 542, 549, 829 F.Supp. at 1226; 3A Am Jur 1420; 397 U.S. at 748]

NEW SECTION Sec. 3. Section 3 of this act constitutes the Articles of the Washington State Statutes that will **keep the unconstitutional "Federal Laws" out of Washington state**, to read as follows:

Section 1.20 General Provisions

WSS Article 1.20.001 **Purpose of government-protect the people.** Because the main purpose of our state government as stated in the state constitution is to "protect and maintain individual rights", we "the people" domiciled within Washington state, deem the provisions in this section essential. [Article 1, Section 1, Washington state constitution]

WSS Article 1.20.015 State Court Jurisdiction-Appropriate Flags. (1) The flag of this state shall be prominently installed, displayed and maintained in state schools, state court rooms and state buildings. Gold fringe may only be used around the state and national flags in military courts or courts under military jurisdiction.

(2) The Civil Banner of the American Republic, out of our love and respect for the Union, may be flown wherever necessary. At no time shall a Federal Military Flag be flown, except over Forts, Arsenals etc.

WSS Article 1.20.150 Federal laws have no jurisdiction within the borders of this state. (1) Constitutional laws supersede state laws, but state laws supersede federal laws. All authority to pass laws not specifically granted to the United States government over the states, by the (Constitutional Law), belongs to the people and the several states.

(2) Federal law only has jurisdiction within federal territories and federal enclaves. Neither the State of Washington, nor any county, district, precinct, school district, municipal corporation or other district or political subdivision, within the borders of this state can obey federal laws. Federal laws and agencies have no jurisdiction or authority within the borders of this state, nor upon citizens domiciled within this state. This includes federal police agencies. Citizens domiciled within this state have claim upon the State of Washington and it must defend them from any and all attempts of the federal government to enforce its laws upon them. The State of Washington must likewise protect and defend all citizens of any one of the several states within the borders of this state.

(3) Only constitutional military troops, and not federal or international military troops, are allowed within the borders of this state.

(4) All agreements, contracts or compacts, by this state, with the United States, past, present, and future, that would in any way circumvent, override, impair, or lessen the sovereign authority of the people domiciled within this state, or of this state, to any degree less than the authority of the people domiciled within the original thirteen states, and the original thirteen states, are hereby declared to be null and void under all conditions, to the exact degree that they do so. Such agreements were done without the authority of the people and are contrary to the original intent of the united States Constitution. [Lansing v. Smith 21 D. 89; Article VI, paragraph 2, and Article IV, Section 2, united States Constitution; 72 Am Jure 2d, section 13, page 418]

WSS Article 1.20.151 State government cannot subject its self to federal laws and regulations-common law counties. (1) Neither the State of Washington, nor any county, district, precinct, school district, municipal corporation or other district or political subdivision, within the boarders of this state may possess any federal I.D. number of any kind after June 9, 1996 or all state, county or city funding will be stopped to the same until they fully comply with the terms of this clause.

(2) The counties within the borders of this state are hereby declared to be common law counties, and each sheriff of the same is responsible to protect the citizens domiciled within the county he or she serves in.

WSS Article 1.20.160 State businesses and entities protected by state from federal law. (1) All corporations, associations, fiduciaries or any business or entity organized under the laws of this state are protected by this state and cannot after June 9, 1996 have any federal numbers or licenses. Such businesses and entities are therefore not subject to federal laws and regulation.

(2) Such state businesses and entities have claim upon the State of Washington for protection and it must defend them from any and all attempts by the federal government to enforce federal laws upon them within the boarders of this state.

(3) Upon receiving or possessing a federal number after June 9, 1996, the same forfeit state business or entity status. Such businesses and entities must organize in another jurisdiction, and lose all state protection except the protection described in Article 49.60.005 WSS.

(4) This state must likewise protect and defend all common law pure trusts within the boarders of this state, as a citizen's common law right to contract, cannot be impaired.[Article 1, Section 1, Washington state Constitution, Article 1, Section 10, united States Constitution]

WSS Article 1.20.170 Position of the State of Washington. The united States Constitution says in Article 1 section 10, "No State shall...make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts". The United States government is only allowed to coin real gold or silver money for currency, by the united States Constitution. This eliminates inflation and high interest rates. There should never be a privately owned central bank like the federal reserve allowed within, or to control the currency of, the several states or territories within the

united States of America. The Federal Reserve Act should be repealed. The "Writ of Habeas Corpus" in Article 1, section 9 of the united States Constitution, and alluded to in the "Fifth Amendment" to the united States Constitution is only allowed to be "suspended" during time of war such as "Rebellion or Invasion" when "the public safety" is threatened. This is strictly a temporary suspension and automatically ends when the threat ends. These sections cannot be construed so as to allow any suspension of the whole Constitution. The federal territories of the United States should never be allowed to have their own citizens but all should be citizens domiciled within one of the several states. The current united States military should get rid of their federal social security and I.D. numbers and go back to united States serial numbers.

Section 42.06 Public Servant's Duties

WSS Article 42.06.020 Use of fraudulent "war time powers" is treason. (1) "The people" domiciled within the state of Washington, in whom "all political power is inherent" [Article 1, section 1, Washington state constitution] hereby demand that the government of this state, without delay, make demand upon the United States government to: (a) stay in every way and in the strictest sense within the confines of the Constitution (b) repeal all currently active "war powers" legislation deriving authority from the artificially created and extended state of national emergency through Title 12, USC 95B, the act of March 9, 1933, 48 STAT. 1, and the Trading With The Enemy Act, October 6, 1917, as amended. This includes the unconstitutional use of "Emergency Currency" backed with a mortgage held by the Federal Reserve, on all the property and labors of "U.S. Citizens" (c) keep federal laws in federal territories, and cease and desist all attempts to enforce any and all federal laws upon the states (d) acknowledge the sovereignty of the individual states as specifically provided for and protected by the united States Constitution (e) provide us with lawful money.

(2) Every elected and appointed official in this state is hereby put on notice that their failure to persistently and tirelessly demand the above mentioned demands, both of their state and United States government officials, is hereby considered to be a violation of their oath of office.

(3) The same hereby makes them subject to being impeached, recalled or removed from office as outlined in Article 1, section 33, and Article V, of the state constitution, and tried for treason against this state.

NEW SECTION Sec. 4. Section 4 of this act constitutes the Articles of the Washington State Statutes that **require that state legislation stay within the limits of the state constitution**, to read as follows:

Section 1.20 General Provisions

WSS Article 1.20.180 Officials must uphold state constitution. Any elected or appointed official convicted of willful failure to uphold the state constitution is guilty of a felony, punishable by no less than ten years in prison without parole, and must be tried for treason against this state, as defined in the state constitution.

WSS Article 1.20.185 Juror rights and responsibilities. (1) Every judge under the jurisdiction of this state, must explain clearly and plainly to each juror at every trial, that the justness of the law is on trial every bit as much as the accused citizen or resident, and that the juror has the right to vote not guilty, even if it hangs the jury, if he or she believe the law to be unjust. All jurors for any trial within the jurisdiction of this state, must be citizens domiciled within this state, as defined in this article.

(2) An automatic one thousand dollar fine will be charged to every judge that fails to comply with or uphold this clause knowingly or unknowingly. Any trial in which the judge has ether willfully or unknowingly failed to comply with this clause, except in the cases of heinous crimes like rape or murder, constitutes a mistrial and must be retried.

WSS Article 1.20.187 Common law courts. (1) Citizens have the absolute right to common law trials and court jurisdiction, in all jury trials held within the borders of this state. Judges must brief all of the jurors accurately on all common laws applying to the case. Only common law laws can be used in the trial. This includes the using of only common law council. [Seventh Amendment to the united States Constitution]

(2) The only exception to the terms of this clause, is as specifically allowed for in the Article III of the united States Constitution, where of necessity admiralty or maritime jurisdictions, by their definitions, must apply.

(3) "Common laws" are the "Law of the Land", the laws of the Constitution. All statutory laws are subject to the common law, with

respect to "the people". [Hale v. Henkel 201 U.S. 74; Redfield v. Fisher, 292 P. 813, at 819; U.S. v. Wong Kim, Ark., 169 U.S. 649; 18 S.Ct. 456; State v. Simon, 2 Spears 761 (1884); Reid v. Covert, 354 U.S. 1; 1 L.Ed. 2nd 1148 (1957); Miranda v. Ariz., 384 U.S. 436 at 491 (1966); Eliot v. Freeman, 220 U.S. 178 (1911); 213 U.S. 347 at 356-357]

WSS Article 1.20.190 Citizen's constitutional amendment research committee created. (1) A research committee comprised of "citizens", domiciled within this state, as defined in this article, organized from time to time, on a temporary basis as herein outlined, is hereby created. Each county shall select one citizen, domiciled within it, to sit on this committee, as they shall decide by law. No salaries shall be paid to committee members, but each county shall arrange to cover all reasonable expenses of their committee member.

(2) Each committee member must be allowed access to all documents relating to every change or amendment to the state constitution, since its inception and must search out and verify that all of these amendments properly met the requirements of Article XXIII of the original text, and chronologically corresponding texts of the constitution of this state. Any amendment that is found invalid by a majority vote of this committee, along with all of the applicable evidence, shall be published by the committee, and paid for by the counties, in all of the legal newspapers in the state. The decision will then be submitted to "the people".

(3) The citizens domiciled within this state, will decide by majority vote at the next general election, if all of the legal requirements for passing an amendment were met or not. A vote of yes will mean that it did meet the legal requirements and a vote of no will mean that it did not. If the majority of the citizens vote no, then the legislature must resubmit the amendment in question, and properly pass it according to Article XXIII of the state constitution, for it to be law.

(4) The committee shall be organized every five years (if it has been closed), and immediately after every amendment to the constitution is passed, beginning with the first committee organized by the counties by no later than March 1, 1996. Each committee organized shall decide by two thirds majority vote, once they have determined that all existing amendments are valid, to close their committee. Should the committees run longer than two years, the terms of committee members shall be two years. No member may serve more than two terms, and must qualify, according to the terms of this clause, before each term. Committee members are subject to all of the terms of Article 42.04.020 WSS. The details of all acts done by this committee must be published, at the equal expense of the counties of the state, in all legal newspapers within the state.

WSS Article 1.20.195 Citizen's state statute research committee created. (1) A research committee comprised of "citizens", domiciled within this state, as defined in this article, is hereby created. Each county shall select one citizen, domiciled within it, to sit on this committee, as they shall decide by law. No salaries shall be paid to committee members, but each county shall arrange to cover all reasonable expenses of their committee member. When one committee member resigns, the county shall immediately select another qualifying citizen as a replacement. Each committee member must be allowed access to all documents relating to every act, initiative, referendum or bill that has passed, since the organization of this state and the adoption of its original constitution. Any act, bill or measure found by a majority vote of this committee, not to have been properly passed, according to the terms of the chronologically corresponding text of the constitution of this state, thereby becomes null and void and must be removed from all state laws. This committee shall examine the constitutionality of all state laws. Those found in conflict with the Washington state constitution, by a majority vote of this committee, shall be null and void and must be removed from all state law volumes.

(2) This committee shall also have power to examine all public and private parties involved in the vote gathering and counting process, also having mandatory access to examine all related documents and computer programs etc. of any kind, public or private. If any misconduct relating to the vote gathering and counting process is found, all evidence of the same must be published in all the legal newspapers in this state, and this committee shall represent the people in pressing criminal charges against the accused parties. Any party found guilty of any misconduct, must be tried before a jury for treason against the state, as defined in the state constitution.

(3) The details of all acts done by this committee must be published, at the equal expense of the counties of the state, in all legal newspapers within the state. Committee members are subject to the terms of Article 42.04.020 WSS. Terms for citizens on this committee shall be one year. No citizen may serve more than five terms total and must qualify, according to the terms of this clause,

before each term. The first committee must be organized by the counties by no later than March 1, 1996.

WSS Article 1.20.200 State legislation made public. The complete texts of all legislation, proposed by or in either the senate or house of representatives of this state, or recommended by the governor, along with the complete texts of all laws to be amended or repealed, must be printed by the state and made conspicuously available for public inspection in all public buildings within the borders of this state, within five days after each receives its official number. Brief summaries, written and paid for by each county, of all such proposed legislation, must be printed announcing the same in all legal newspapers within the state, within ten days after each receives its official number. The state will reimburse each county for such costs without condition.

Article 42

Government Officers and Agencies

Section 42.04

Elected and Appointed Officials

WSS Article 42.04.020 Eligibility to hold office. (1) That no man or woman shall be competent to qualify for or allowed to hold any elected or appointed public office within Washington state, or any county, district, precinct, school district, municipal corporation or other district or political subdivision, unless he or she be a "citizen" domiciled within Washington state, and therefore a citizen of the united States of America as defined in Article 1 WSS, and an identified elector of a county within this state.

(2) All state, county, district, precinct, school district, municipality or other district or political subdivision public officers are also subject to the following:

(a). The State of Washington is an agency of "the people" domiciled within this state. In the interest of "the people" domiciled within this state, no elected or appointed official shall be an agent of any other state, territory, or district, nor be subject to their control (such as by having a social security or federal I.D. number), after March 30, 1996. [81 C.J.S. 896; 102 STAT. 4673; P.L. 100-702 Sec. 1022 Laws of 100th congress.-2nd sess., N.Y.-In re Merriam; 36 N.E. 505; 141 N.Y. 479; affirmed 16 S.Ct. 1073; 163 U.S. 625; 41 L.Ed. 287; 20 C.J.S. 1786; Internal Revenue Bulletin, Cumulative Bulletin 1957-2, July-December 1957, Rev. Ru. 57-576.]

(b). There shall be no titles of nobility accepted by anyone in this state and no elected or appointed official may ever possess a privilege or title of nobility, or have an oath of allegiance except to "the people" domiciled within this state.

(c) All elected and appointed officials are subject to the terms of Article 1.20.180 WSS.

(d) All elected or appointed officials must first score at least 90% correct on a five hundred question test, demonstrating their having read and understood the complete texts of the Washington state and united States constitutions, of the "The Federalist Papers", and of "The Communist Manifesto". There can not be a state wide test. Each test must be written by each respective county of the officer's domicile.

(3) It shall be a felony, and cause for recall or impeachment from office, for any elected official subject thereto, and a felony with automatic removal from office without pay, for any elected or appointed official not subject to impeachment, to violate the terms of this clause. All elected or appointed officials must be in absolute compliance with the terms of this clause, to be allowed to run for, be appointed to, or to continue to hold, any public office.

Article 82

Lawful Taxation

Section 82.01

State Citizens Constitutional Taxes

WSS Article 82.01.010 Only constitutional taxes allowed. (1) It is the state legislature's and each of the authorized taxing district's duty to make sure that all of the tax laws within the borders of this state combined, stay within the confines of Article VII of the state constitution, including penalties, interest, fees etc. The people are not obligated to pay any taxes that exceed the restrictions of the state Constitution, and have the birthright to choose which tax not to pay if the total of his or her taxes exceed constitutional limits. If the government wants to raise taxes beyond the current limits of the state constitution, then an amendment to the state constitution must be passed authorizing the same, as therein outlined.

(2) The state cannot mandate the use of a citizen's private property outside of the common law.

NEW SECTION Sec. 5. Section 5 of this act constitutes the Articles of the Washington State Statutes that **restore Constitutional Citizen & Property Rights**, to read as follows:

Article 26

Citizen Families

Section 26.01 Citizen's Rights Explained

WSS Article 26.01.010 **Citizen are led to believe that they are or should be residents.** (1) Marriage, birth and death certificates, as well as business and drivers licenses, social security numbers, and voters registration forms, have been deceitfully used by many of the states, as well as by the federal government, to make hidden agreements or contracts with citizens, to forfeit both their property rights and citizenship. (2) As cited throughout this initiative, the supreme court consistently distinguishes between state and territory citizens, the former being the "we the people" described in the Constitution, and therefore fully protected by it, while the latter are only unjustly given civil rights, having Constitutional protection only by privilege. Territory or U.S. citizenship did not officially exist until 1868 through the Fourteenth Amendment.

Section 26.04 Marriages and Certificates

WSS Article 26.04.010 **Citizen marriages and certificates.** (1) The marriage of two citizens as defined in Article 1 WSS, is a private two party common law contract between themselves only, specifically not including the state. This contract must be dated and signed by witnesses according to the common law to be valid, but no license of any kind is required. Citizens have the right to record a copy with the county of their domicile, not as an agreement of any kind with the State, but as an announcement to the world. [262 U.S. 390, 399, 400; 5 U.S. 137, 174, 176; 384 U.S. 436 at 491; 201 U.S. 74;].

(2) Citizens have the right to issue their own birth and death certificates for their children and family, with such information as they deem expedient. The certificates must be dated and signed by witnesses according to the common law, one of which should be a physician if one can be found, to be valid. Citizens have the right to record a copy with the county of their domicile, not as an agreement of any kind, but as an announcement to the world. [262 U.S. 390, 399, 400; 5 U.S. 137, 174, 176; 384 U.S. 436 at 491; 201 U.S. 74;]

Elections

Section 29.06 Identification of voters

WSS Article 29.06.010 **Great Register-Federal Voters Register.** (1) There is hereby reinstituted the "Great Register" wherein the citizens domiciled within this state shall be enrolled as electors for purposes of identification and voting in all state laws. None of the paperwork for this register, can be used as a contract or agreement of any kind. Its only effect can be as above mentioned.

(2) There is hereby created a federal voters register for registering of all residents of this state who are U.S. citizens under the direct control of the legislative enactments of congress.

Article 46

Rights of Travel in Personal Property

Section 46.04

Definitions

WSS Article 46.04.033 **Automobiles Defined.** The term automobiles in all Washington state laws mean any contrivance used for non commercial purposes while traveling along the public easement, any other state statute definition to the contrary notwithstanding. Automobiles are a citizen's private property.

WSS Article 46.04.500 **Public Easement.** The term public easement in all state laws mean all public roads in this state, with respect to citizens. Since the collectively sovereign citizens own all public lands, held in trust for them by the government of this state, the roads to them are an easement that they granted for use by all persons, any other state statute definition to the contrary notwithstanding.

WSS Article 46.04.520 **Public Highways.** The term public highways in all state laws mean the name of the public easement with respect to persons, any other state statute definition to the contrary notwithstanding.

WSS Article 46.04.590 **Traffic.** The term traffic in all Washington state laws means commerce, any other state statute definition to the contrary notwithstanding. [167 Cal. 294]

WSS Article 46.04.670 **"Vehicle"** The term vehicle in all Washington state laws means any contrivance used for commercial purposes while driving on the public highways, any other statute definitions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 46.20

Citizen Identification Cards and Plates

WSS Article 46.20.020 **Citizen's Identification Card-Operational Competency Test.** (1) This state shall issue a "Citizens Automobile Operational Competency Card" to all citizens domiciled within this state who pass an automobile operational competency test, as a service to those citizens who desire one. The state will charge a

fee of twenty one silver dollars which will constitute the total fees charged for this card and test. The card will expire every four years at which time the renewal fee will be no more than fourteen silver dollars. This test should also check for poor vision. Any paperwork that the citizen is to fill out, cannot change the citizen's status in any way, invade his or her privacy, nor bind the citizen to any agreement other than that the citizen pay the above fees and pass the above test before receiving the card. [Hendrick v. Maryland S.C. Reporter's Rd. 610-625. (1914); 167 Cal. 294; 262 U.S. 390, 399, 400; 5 U.S. 137, 174, 176; 384 U.S. 436 at 491; 201 U.S. 74;]

(2) This state shall issue a "Citizens Identification Card" as a service to those citizens who desire one. The paperwork that the citizen is to fill out, cannot change the citizen's status in any way, invade his or her privacy, nor bind the citizen to any agreement.

WSS Article 46.20.027 **Citizen Identification Plate.** This state shall issue a permanent "citizen identification plate" on a one time basis for a one time fee of thirty five silver dollars, as a service to those citizens who desire one. Citizens domiciled within this state desire to attach this plate to their automobile as defined in this article, to be used by them while traveling on the public easement. The automobile remains in every way the citizen's private property as defined in WSS Article 64.01.010. Any written paper work that the citizen is to fill out can not change the citizen's status in any way, invade his or her privacy, nor bind the citizen to any agreement other than that the citizen pay the above fees before receiving the plate. A certificate of origin from the manufacturer, or a legitimate bill of sale, hereby constitutes complete proof of ownership of a citizen's automobile. [Hendrick v. Maryland S.C. Reporter's Rd. 610-625. (1914); 167 Cal. 294; 262 U.S. 390, 399, 400; 5 U.S. 137, 174, 176; 384 U.S. 436 at 491; 201 U.S. 74;]

Article 49

Citizens Right to do Work or Contract

Section 49.60 Discrimination

WSS Article 49.60.001 **Definitions.** (1) The term "employee" means any resident of this state that works full or part time for a licensed business, is not himself a licensed business in that field, and who receives payment for the same.

(2) The term "citizen contractor" means a citizen as defined in Article 1 WSS, who in exercising his common law birth right to work, is employed by contract, in full or part time work, for an entity other than himself. [319 U.S. 105 at 113; 23 U.S. 66, 120; 111 U.S. 76. at 756-757; 48 Am Jur 2d. s 2, page 80; 236 U.S. .1, at 14; 262 U.S. 390, 399, 400; 397 U.S. 742, at 748; Coppage v. Kansas, 236 U.S. 1, at 14; Butchers Union Co. v. Crescent City Co., 26 R.C.L. 131 132; Stevens v. State, 2 Ark. 291, 35 Am.Dec. 72; Spring Val. Water Works v. Barber, 99 Cal. 36, 33 Pac. 735, 21 L.R.A. 416; Baltimore v. Baltimore, etc., R. Co., 84 Md. 1, 35 Atl. 17, 33 L.R.A. 503.]

(3) The term "employ[ed]" means "both the act of doing a thing and the being under contract or orders to do it". [2nd edition Black's Law Dictionary]. One can be employed and still not be an employee.

WSS Article 49.60.005 **Anti Discrimination Enactment.** It shall be illegal for any business, governmental or nongovernmental, to discriminate against anyone for voluntarily cancelling, or for failure to voluntarily obtain, a social security or federal ID number. The State of Washington must protect all businesses who do business and employ citizens within the borders of this state, from any and all attempts by the federal government to punish them within the borders of this state, for obeying the terms of this article. [397 U.S. 742 at 748; 319 U.S. 105 at 113]

WSS Article 49.60.100 **Professions and Trades.** (1) Citizens have a common law birthright to work in the trade or profession of their choice. [319 U.S. 105, at 113; 111 U.S. 746. at 756-757; 48 Am Jur 2d. s 2, page 80; 236 U.S. .1, at 14; 262 U.S. 390, 399, 400; 23 U.S. 66, 120; 397 U.S. 742, at 748;] Citizens also have the common law birthright to select for their own use, those whom they feel are the most qualified and competent in any given trade or profession, from which they desire services. This state shall issue a certificate of competence to those citizens passing competency tests, in any or all of the professions and trades known in antiquity, as a service to those citizens who desire one. The same shall be good for life, unless revoked for cause, including and limited to, a voluntary and willful forfeiture of citizenship, a conviction by a jury of a crime of moral turpitude, or a conviction by a jury of lack of competency in a superior court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) Certificates of competence shall be prima facie evidence of competence in the particular profession or trade enumerated on said certificate. The same shall not be construed as a license, and any and all paperwork that the citizen is to fill out, including the test, cannot change the citizen's status in any way, invade his or her privacy, nor

bind the citizen to any agreement other than that the citizen pay the required fees and pass the above test before receiving the certificate.

(3) It is hereby acknowledged by this state, that any citizen exercising his or her common law birthright to work, practicing in the law of nature, the law of the state and national constitutions or the American common law, has the birthright to do so in all of the courts within the state. The state shall likewise issue certificates of competence as described above, to all citizens who desire a means of demonstrating their level of competence in the same. Citizens also have the birthright to give help and aid to any fellow citizen who desires him or her so to do, in all the courts within this state.

Article 64

Private Property

Section 64.01

ALLODIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

WSS Article 64.01.010 **Private Property Defined.** Private property, as protected from being taken for public uses, is such property as belongs absolutely to a citizen, and of which he has the exclusive right of disposition; property of a specific, fixed, and tangible nature, capable of being had in possession and transmitted to another, such as houses, lands, arms, and chattels, and includes all things of every kind owned by a citizen. [Blacks Law Dictionary, 2nd Edition, 1891] Property that is held and possessed in absolute allodium. Private property is hereby acknowledged to be in every way part of the "property" and "private property" spoken of in Article 1, sections 3 and 16 of the Washington state Constitution, the fifth amendment to the united States Constitution and described in WSS Article 64.01.020. [319 U.S. 105, at 113; 111 U.S. 746. at 756-757; 48 Am Jur 2d. s 2, page 80; 236 U.S. .1, at 14; 262 U.S. 390, 399, 400; 23 U.S. 66, 120; 397 U.S. 742, at 748; 1 Washb.Real Prop. 16. McCartee v. Orphan Asylum, 9 Cow., N.Y., 511, 18 Am.Dec. 516.]

WSS Article 64.01.020 **Allodial Property Rights.** (1) It is hereby acknowledged by the State of Washington, that "the people" domiciled within this state, retain the sole right to hold and possess all land, property or other personal items in absolute allodium. In accordance with Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Federal Constitution and Dred Scott v. Sanford, 19 Howard 393, the Federal Government and the State of Washington shall not possess or hold open land within this state, except for needful buildings etc., and it will be up to the citizens domiciled within this state in their respective counties, to approve by majority vote all lands to be held by any government, government subdivision or agency, or any county, district, precinct, school district, municipal corporation or other district or political subdivision within their counties. This is the case, the compact with the United States in the state constitution and the enabling acts of congress notwithstanding, because national law, as defined in Article 1 WSS, supersedes the state constitution, and congressional enabling acts. [Lansing v. Smith 21 D. 89; 4 Wheat, 402; Article VI, paragraph 2, and Article IV, Section 2, united States Constitution; 72 Am Jure 2d, section 13, page 418]

(2) It is hereby acknowledged that "all the public lands granted to the state are held in trust for all the people", the citizens domiciled within this state. [4 Wheat, 402; Article XVI, section 1, Washington state constitution] "All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights". [Article I, section 1, Washington state constitution] The people do not yield their sovereignty to the government.

(3) All the land in the states of the union of the several states was granted to the people in allodium by the King of England. "The people of a state are entitled to all rights which formerly belonged to the king by his prerogative".[Lansing v. Smith 21 D. 89.] This is hereditary. When any of the several states became a state and joined the union, they came with all of the rights and on the same terms as the original thirteen states. This is the case, the compact with the United States in the state constitution and the enabling acts of congress notwithstanding, because national law, as defined in Article 1 WSS, supersedes the state constitution, and congressional enabling acts. [Article IV, Section 2, united States Constitution; 72 Am Jure 2d, section 13, page 418] The Constitution does not grant anything to the people, but rather is the instrument by which the people granted limited authority to the government, with many restrictions.

(4) Because citizens retain the sole right to hold and possess property in allodium, it is hereby acknowledged to be strictly illegal and against the laws of this state, for the State of Washington, the federal government, or any of its subdivisions, agencies, subdistricts or federal enclaves, or any county, city, town or any of their subdivisions or agencies, or any governmental body, to seize, or place a lien upon a citizen's private property, to take possession, ownership, or title of a citizen's private property, or to sell a citizen's private property, in order to collect assessed taxes or for any

other reason except as is specifically allowed in Article 1, sections 3 and 16 of the Washington state constitution and the fifth amendment to the united States Constitution. This state must specifically protect and defend all citizens from any and all taking of their private property as above mentioned, even if the citizen is being charged with or has been convicted of a crime. The only exception is (a) property specifically needed as evidence in a trial, after which the property must be immediately returned to the citizen owner, or (b) personal property that a citizen is currently charged with or has been convicted of physically using to commit a heinous crime such as rape or murder.

(5) No titles or registration of any kind can ever be required by this state for the purchase or use of a citizens private property.

(6) No government may issue any warrants for collection of taxes that would put a lien on, or take ownership of, citizen's private property, within the borders of this state. The distraint or the sale of any citizen's business, or real or personal property, by any government, to collect taxes, is absolutely against the laws of this state.

Article 82

Lawful Taxation

Section 82.01

State Citizens Constitutional Taxes

WSS Article 82.01.030 **No inheritance taxes on citizen's private property.** There shall never be charged any taxes of any kind, on the private property, as defined in Article 64 WSS, of a dead citizen. Upon the death of any citizen, the citizen's private property automatically passes, without any taxes or any penalties or any fees of any kind, from any government, to the citizen's living heirs with or without a will. If the citizen has left behind a common law will, then the property shall be divided as therein outlined. If no common law will was left behind, then the property goes first to the living spouse, and then equally to all direct offspring. This is the case regardless of any crimes the citizen may have committed or been charged with, and regardless of any and all outstanding taxes due by the citizen. The heirs inherit the property in allodium if they are citizens. If no heirs can be found, the state must auction off the same to the highest bidding private citizen, and use all proceeds to settle the citizen's personal private debts (other than taxes), and funeral expenses.

WSS Article 82.01.040 **Citizen's failure to pay lawful taxes described in Article 82.01.010 a misdemeanor.** Since all citizens have agreed that the cost of government within the confines of the constitution of this state must be paid for, and since we have all agreed to pay the taxes that are in the strictest sense within the confines Article VII of the Washington state constitution, our "willful" failure to do so, we hereby agree to be considered a form of "absconding debtors" to be held as a misdemeanor by the government of this state, if convicted of the same by a jury, in a court of law [Article 1, section 17, state constitution]. This shall be punishable by no more or no less than 90 days in jail, with no fines, interest, or other penalties. This state must protect and defend all citizens thus convicted from any and all harm from guards and other inmates. Citizens cannot be charged or jailed more than one time for any one year's taxes. Conviction and jail time does not satisfy the debt of the just constitutional taxes owed. The taxes can be required to be paid when the next year's taxes are due, and before charges of willful failure to pay future taxes due are dropped. The courts as well as the taxing districts, have the authority to forgive tax debts, and accept settlements. All debts owed to this state must be paid with legal tender. [Article 1, Section 10 of the Constitution of the united States of America]